

stand in the same relation to them that the Fifth Avenue gentlemen do to his private carriage. We speak from extensive personal observation when we say that several thousands of our citizens go to ride to and from Church in Railcars every fair Sabbath—so that C. is mistaken on that part also. 3. Whoever has passed a Sabbath at Coney Island (east-end) or any other popular resort within easy reach of our City must know that the licensed carriages of our Hackmen and Stable-Keepers are extensively hired and used on that day—we think more so in summer than on any other day—and that not one in a hundred of those who hire them drive to Church. If, then, either is to be stopped, and but one, we insist that livery stables should be shut up on Sunday rather than Railroad cars should be stopped. But we do not maintain that anything should or should not be done in the premises. Our position is that if anything is done to enforce by law a stricter observance of the Sabbath, it must be so done that the man who can only afford to pay six-pence for a ride shall feel that the man who rides in his own carriage or hires a livery turn-out for two or three dollars, is put under the same restrictions with himself. If this is not attended to, we apprehend difficulty in enforcing any ordinance that may be passed.

[E.]

The President has recognized William Henry Johnson as Vice-Consul pro tempore of Denmark, for the State of South Carolina, to reside at Charleston.

Genius of Milton.

By JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., of Poughkeepsie.

Last evening the eighth of the "Popular Series of Lectures" was delivered in the Tabernacle, by JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., of the Poughkeepsie Bar. The attendance was respectable, but not very numerous.

On being introduced to the audience, Mr. T. commenced his discourse by observing that high up on the steps of Parnassus, in close proximity, towered three stately chieftains in eternal grandeur, and wreathed with the bays of immortality—Shakespeare, Milton and Byron; the first two by the unanimous suffrage of the world, the last by all but those who permitted their abhorrence of moral deformity to destroy their appreciation of splendid mental endowment. He referred to Byron as a poet not as a man—to the gush of his glorious genius, his hill and valley, stream and mountain, in hues of unutterable beauty; weaving his garlands on the lightning's wing and talking with the thunder; throwing his hands across the finest chords of the human soul—reveling in the fountain of sympathy and feeling, and awaking the wildest passion or soothing them into tranquil calmness. Of the moral uses to which those powers had been applied, the lecturer would say nothing; but the powers themselves were confessed. Shakespeare, if he wrote any of the plays attributed to him, was essentially the poet of human nature and of all time. He swept with a master hand the whole field of humanity, and left for his successors forever to reap behind him, gleaming but beneath the whole of the richest harvest. But the object of the lecture was to speak of John Milton, the crucible scholar, the stern lofty-minded statesman, the later of tyrants and hypocrites, the incorruptible man, the earnest, virtuous, devoted patriot; the champion of liberty and truth, the poet of Heaven, companion of the high imaginations of power and grandeur; historian of angels, arch-angels; opponent of thrones and principalities, the Reformer whose influence upon the moral and political relations of men had hardly yet seen its beginning. The lecturer then took a review of the early life of Milton, detailing many particulars relative to the birth and education of the poet, and the social influences thrown around him, stamping impressions upon his youthful mind, to a considerable extent, went to make up the character of the statesman and patriot in after years. Mr. T. also succinctly referred to Milton's travels through Central Europe, enumerating the acquaintances which he formed with many of the distinguished scholars of the day—Grotius, Galileo, Diodati, &c. When Milton returned to the shores of England James had finished his poetry with his life, and Charles had ascended the throne entertaining the same narrow tyrannical notions upon the doctrine of the right Divine which rendered his father at once despotic and contemptible. Milton upon his return home, opened a school, in which he was ostensibly engaged in the education of youth, but still found time to throw together those papers, the publication of which, whilst they startled the entire nation, did much toward directing the public mind in the proper channel. A social and political storm was upheaving the bosom of society to its profound depths, and the sword of the people was cleaving its way through the corruptions of the State, through the all powerful Star Chamber, the arrogant prelate, until it finally reached Charles himself. The impulses of the public mind at that juncture, needed direction—the ship of State—a pilot through those unknown seas, in which she was now careering. Milton's became the guiding mind—his word became one of exhortation and command; in his hand lay victory, not for an hour or a day, but for all eternity. His voice rung out in trumpet-tones over the hills of Old England awaking the dormant energies of the people and breathing fire, and life and strength into the public heart. He believed that now was an opening for the people to secure real freedom, and not a sham mockery of such, and at the same time free themselves forever from kingly and prelatic despotism. With noble devotion to his country and his race, he stood up single-handed in the great breach that the fiery sword of Cromwell made, and constructed new defenses for the people, which, had they been true to themselves, would have saved them and their children years of bloodshed and suffering, and secured to them and their posterity those certain elements of happiness and prosperity which were only to be found in a nation's freedom. In 1641 he attacked Prebrey, in his well known work on that subject—not as with a small sword and standing in open slippers. His passages were not like the flights of an accomplished fencer, but like those of the battles of the gods. Calm and undisturbed, he surveyed the entire field of public discontent, and beheld the constitution of the realm swallowed up in the unprincipled extortions of the Sovereign, while the Church was corrupted to its core by the arrogance and immorality of a disgraced priesthood. He sought to drive her from the State and with a fiery whip to chastise the thieves who would fain and sell the sacred wrinkles upon her majestic brow. The lecturer made a passing allusion to Milton's marriage with Miss Mary Powell, and the unfortunate issue that so speedily awaited that connexion. A turn of the wheel of fortune placed the Presbyterians in the ascendant, and the man who had bitten the dust beneath the foot of the oppressor, they, in their turn, became cruel tyrants. Down went the mitre, cassock and prelate. Milton, who had no sympathy with sectarianism, did as much as lay in his power to soften the rule of the party in power. His advocacy of the complete liberty of the press was fearless, and went further than that of any who had preceded him. Thousands of his contemporaries raised their voices against ship-money and the Star Chamber, but few saw the effects of moral slavery among the masses. He considered that the people could think for themselves as well as tax themselves. About this time he published his Areopagitica, a plea for the utmost liberty of the press. Great events were now sweeping on to their termination. Charles was now sweeping on to their termination. Charles was now sweeping on to their termination. Charles was now sweeping on to their termination.

ment of the public mind. His reply, also, to the celebrated Ikon Basilica, completely disarmed the sophistry of that insidious publication. Mr. T. then enumerated many of the other works, the production of which occupied Milton's attention after his forty-ninth year; at the same time cursorily alluding to the death of Cromwell in 1659, the vacillating servility of the parliament, and the final restoration of the Stuart's in the person of Charles the Second, the ignominious dependence of the latter upon the bounty of Louis the fourteenth, and the humble obscurity in which Milton now found himself overpowered with infirmities, and comparative poverty. The Paradise Lost was not yet written. And now he turned his thoughts to the idea that encouraged him in success and defeat; and in disgrace, and sickness, he composed that poem, which Hume and Macaulay considered the most sublime in any language. Homer, Lucretius and Tasso not excepted. Critics had surmised without end as to where he obtained the hints or original idea of the work. Voltaire appeared to refer to it to an Italian tragedy—others to the Inferno. But it was clear that to a mind like Milton's no other than what the Bible suggested was necessary. The idea was there, and in that volume the characters and thrilling events of his poem were furnished to his hand. Indeed, it was the terrible confirmation—the great originality and wondrously skillful filling up of the picture sketched by Moses that gave his performance such power over us. So that in fact while his sublime epic took captive our imagination, it came not as a beautiful construction of man, but almost as a revelation of the Almighty himself. It was no disparagement to the genius that the Bible furnished the idea of Paradise Lost, any more than it detracted from Homer's reputation that he connected together in his poem the political traditions of the Greeks, without perhaps inventing one of them. Here, then, at his home in Arbury, walk, Bunhill Fields, we see Milton for the last time, and in 1674 he fell asleep in the arms of his friends at the age of sixty-six. Circumstances made men, but man made circumstances truly. The soul within gave shape to the events without. Oliver made armies and victories; in any other man's hands the former would have been a rubble—the latter a rout. So Napoleon erected a throne in France and succeeded it; to another man it would have been a scaffold. Milton owed his success to his own great soul alone. Had the times been different, his genius would not have sought its development in the way it did; but it would most assuredly, in some mode have emerged from its shell, to the admiration of all men and of all ages. The genius of Milton occupied the broadest field of humanity. As a patriot he knew no fear—he shrank from no toil, no fatigue, no danger, could he advance his country's good. Unswayed by power, and unshaken by temporary success, he trod buoyant in the van of his country's defenders, and counted not his life dear if by his instrumentality a pure religion and free government were secured to his fellow-citizens. Though his wife forsok him, he was a kind and faithful husband. His cruelty to his daughters was a ridiculous misrepresentation. How unreasonable their complaint that their blind father required them to read and write of him, and shame upon them that they should have suffered him to be dependent upon the kindness of friends in his latter days. As a Christian man he had more than Roman fortitude and firmness. He was mentally spiritual—he dwelt in the secret places of the Most High, and shone under the shadow of the Almighty. His physical benevolence set him apart from the common lot of mortals, elevating and consecrating him to the dignity of heavenly companionship. Though he dwelt in darkness halls here below on earth, yet in spirit he walked with God like Adam in the garden. He was more than a prophet. He was an annunciator and expounder of one great and glorious principle of moral and political freedom which has had its fulfillment, or obtained its development in the liberty and happiness of our race.

At the close, as well as during the progress of the lecture, Mr. Thompson was warmly applauded.

Social Reform Meeting.

A recently organized Industrial and Educational Association known as the "Barnaby Rudge Union," held a public meeting at Clinton Hall last evening, for the purpose of making a statement of the object and general plans of the Association. There were present delegates from the Hopkinton Community in Massachusetts, and from the North American Phalanx in New Jersey, and a brief history of each of those Associations was rendered.

The audience at Clinton Hall last evening was fair in point of numbers; and of an intellectual appearance. Quite a number of ladies were present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Geo. B. Arnold, of the Barnaby Rudge Union, who stated that the meeting had been called together in accordance with a prospectus which he read. That prospectus announced the formation of this Union, pledged as yet to any social theory as yet presented.

The domain consists of two hundred and seventy acres of fertile and easily cultivated land, at the mouth of Barnaby River, near North Amboy. It is well watered, healthy, open to the sea air, and easy of access.

Here it is proposed to erect a wharf, workshops supplied with power and labor-saving machinery; studios for artists; a unitary dwelling, with suites of apartments and single rooms, lighted, warmed, and ventilated according to the most convenient modern plan; a separate house for those who prefer a more private life; a laundry, furnished with economical heating, drying and ironing apparatus; cold and hot steam baths; a bakery and refectory, whence meals will be supplied at moderate rates, either in private houses and apartments, or in the public refreshment hall; a gymnasium; a school-house; rooms for library, lectures and worship, together with other buildings as may be demanded by social use and convenience.

The several departments of the farm, workshops, &c., will be rented to groups or to individuals uniting in the enterprise, either at a fixed remunerative rent, sufficient to induce the investment of necessary capital, and to keep the stock at its par value, or for a rent contingent in part on the profits of the business, as may in each case be agreed on. It is proposed, also, to establish an agency in New-York for the sale of articles produced in the Union, where samples may be exhibited, and goods distributed without deduction of profits, directly to the retailer or consumer.

Education will be a central object in the Union. The intention is to organize such a system of training—gymnastic, industrial, scientific, literary, artistic, social and spiritual—as shall promote vigorous development and a practical preparation for whatever sphere the tastes and abilities of the young, of either sex, seem best to qualify them.

Education will be accessible to all the children of members; and as many children from abroad will be received as the limits of the Union will permit; and the hope is, to surround the pupils with such an atmosphere of friendly and parental guardianship as will, to a high degree, insure their health, purity and symmetrical growth.

Without professing a definite creed, or attempting to lay down precise laws, the originators of the Barnaby Rudge Union assure those who may be prompted to become stockholders and members, that their purpose is to organize such relations as shall strengthen and purify all—Confidential, Parental, Fraternal, Comunal—which are sanctioned by the Christian Religion and approved by the highest experience, and that their hope is to attain more and more to that loving communion, which is the only true law of life in God's kingdom, alike on earth as in Heaven.

Mr. Wm. Henry Channing, of Rochester, also a member of this Union, was then introduced to the meeting and proceeded to remark upon the advantages of these Associations. A few years since, when the discussion of the social question ran high, there were prospects that the nation would have been converted at once. The prospects are hopeful that these Associations will yet be formed, in which capitalists, philanthropists, and Christians—the poor, suffering, tempted; and in short, all classes can cooperate. He had great confidence in them, and supposed the social plan would then be adopted generally. There was much excitement in the Northern States; rash plans were entered into, and failed because there were no clear views of principles, and an inadequate investment of capital. But two of the efforts of that day stand successful—the North American Phalanx in New-Jersey, and the Hopkinton, in Massachusetts. There have met with success.

In commencing this new enterprise, it differs with those established; it is simple. It will be more limited in its outset. It will form a slight transition from Socialism to Socialism. It will be a more practical character. Friends who are united in main views, upon social and educational matters may unite their means in a quiet

neighborhood near New York, and build up an institution which shall form itself. Let the objects gradually develop themselves rather than be laid out in advance. Let it combine the advantages of an Association to meet men's wants, supply them the comforts and necessities of life, and educate the children and the adults. It is desired by those who originated the movement to form a Society which is to be Christian in the spirit of Christian love, and which would sanction all sacred ties. In France many of the Socialists regard slightly the sacred ties. We desire to take them up and perfect them. We believe in the sacredness of marriage. The evils of society prevent the enjoyment of all the advantages of the consensual relation. Nowhere is that relation so much regarded as in these Associations. This one makes a slight change as possible between capital and labor. It is intended to be an Association of capitalists, and it is designed to make it extended by taking in those having capital. Some further remarks were made by Mr. Channing, besides those of which the above is an abstract.

Mr. Balou, of the Hopkinton Community, in Mass., then made a statement of some length—descriptive, statistical, historical and constitutional—of that Association. That Community has about 70 regularly admitted constitutional members, and has a population of over 40 families, occupying a village of thirty-one cottages and dwellings, and the sanitary casements. Besides it has a school of from 45 to 50 pupils. The industrial operations are carried on in a dozen or more branches. Five or six buildings are used as mills and machine shops, supplied by a sufficient water power. There is also a union grocery store, a printing office, an educational chapel and a semi-monthly newspaper connected therewith. Also about six hundred acres of land in Milford, 32 miles south of Boston. Operations were commenced here in April, 1852. This Community has its agricultural, horticultural, transportation, carpentering, cabinetmaking, printing, commercial exchange, and educational departments. The social and religious basis was then fully stated, and other points of advantage in such associations, and of social evils in need of a remedy were discussed in the lengthy statement made.

Mr. Charles Sears, of the North American Phalanx, made a similar report of the affairs of the phalanx to that of Mr. Balou. He said they had not appeared in public heretofore, they had desired to settle certain questions. They have had 9 years of association with successful results; but he had not time to give the history in detail.

Mr. Albert Brisbane was called forward and spoke for some time with much energy upon the evils of our present social system, their tendencies and remedies. He referred to the enthusiasm which existed on the subject of Associations in 1842 and 1844, when there were prospects of a complete change. Since then he had continued to study the principles of society. He had visited Europe three different times, had beheld the operations of association there, and had come back to believe as he had believed for 30 years on the subject of society. But he believed that to succeed the experiment must be commenced by schools for the young. When men have reached the age of 33 usually they are so fixed in their habits that it is quite impossible to modify them and adapt them to this more manifest style of life. Men are constantly carrying on this war of strife. Selfishness is forced upon them. The selfishness of the world crowds upon them, and would make them suffer, but they will not suffer, and they turn in defense, and then commence their selfish warfare against the world—to be continued through life. It is difficult to organize society with men of fixed habits, and attention must be turned to children, with the hope that, being trained up in the knowledge of the system of true society, they will aid in the dissemination of the system. At present there is, he said, an aristocracy of capital, of wealth growing up in this country, which increases its oppression of labor; and unless these evil tendencies can be arrested and remedied, there is danger that capital will get labor completely in subjection—in which case labor would rise up in rebellion against capital. The speaker expressed the opinion that at the present rate there would be a most fearful civil war in our cities a century hence from labor oppressed and capital dominant, unless some remedy were applied to the evil. Some further remarks were made by this speaker, after which the meeting was brought to a close.

THE LATEST NEWS.

SI TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Broom-st.

The Fulton—No Congressional Obsequies to Webster.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852.

The advice brought by the steamer Fulton, which arrived here on Tuesday, are kept very carefully from the public. Circumstances, however, indicate that there is nothing important in them, either with respect to the case of Capt. Gray, of the Lady Suffolk, who has been overhauled at Havana for selling his ship for a slave, or any other matter.

There has been talk about Congressional Obsequies to Webster, but the Massachusetts Delegation will yield to the precedent in Mr. Legare's case, who died in 1843, as Attorney General and acting Secretary of State. His death was not noticed by Congress, and accordingly Mr. Webster's will not be.

XXXIII CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1852.

The Senate commenced business at 12 1/2 o'clock.

Mr. Hale appeared to-day and took his seat.

The Chair laid before the Senate the report of the Land Office on Private Claims in Louisiana.

Tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chase gave notice of a bill granting to Ohio all the unsold and unappropriated public lands in that State.

Mr. Rusk offered a resolution calling upon the State Department for copies of all correspondence in the year 1850, between the State Department and the Mexican Minister and the Republic of Texas, touching Indian aggressions. Adopted.

Mr. CLEMENS introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the President of the United States to confer the rank of Lieutenant-General by brevet upon Major-General Winfield Scott for meritorious services.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of a bill granting public lands for the construction of a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution, rescinding the rule which declares the Senate will not adopt the usual honors and ceremonies in cases where the member shall die during the recess. Laid over.

The Kentucky contested election case was taken up. The vote being about to be taken by Yeas and Nays. The Chair said that the list of Senators contained the names of those who were here at the last session, and he submitted the question to the Senate, whether the name of Mr. Merriweather should be called or not.

Mr. Dawson called for the reading of the credentials of Mr. Merriweather.

Mr. BRODHEAD said there was no necessity for reading them, all knew their contents.

Mr. HUNTER suggested, by general consent, that Mr. Merriweather's name be omitted in this vote.

Mr. CLEMENS said this would decide the very question at issue. If Mr. Merriweather was entitled to the seat, his name should be called. If his name is not called, then he is not a Senator, and Mr. Dixon ought to be admitted.

Mr. Dawson thought the roll ought to be made up according to the face of the credentials. Mr. Merriweather, according to his credentials, ceased to be a Senator on the 1st of September.

Mr. Cass said the Senate must decide the question in some shape—the credentials of Mr. Merriweather showed that he was duly appointed, and the limitation of the Governor was of no consequence—the tenure of the appointment was fixed by the Constitution, and not by the certificate of the Governor.

Mr. DIXON said that according to all Parliamentary law no one interested in a question could vote; even if Mr. Merriweather were here he could not vote on this question. He believed Mr. Merriweather was a sitting member, and upon all questions except where interested had a right to vote.

The Chair said his being interested did not prevent the name from being called.

The debate was continued, but was finally postponed till Monday next.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the bill granting a register to the bark Kate Wheeler. The bill was taken up, the amendment agreed to and passed.

Mr. GWIN submitted a resolution, which was laid over, directing the Committee on Finance to report, before the 1st of January, all the general appropriation bills except the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

A bill was received from the House making appropriation for bringing to the seat of Government the Electoral votes for President and Vice President. It was taken up and passed.

The Senate adjourned at 10 minutes past 1.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Standing Committees were announced, and are the same as last session, with the following exceptions.

Committee on Elections—Mr. Stratton, in room of Mr. Dineen.

On Claims—Messrs. Cleveland and Mace, in room of Ransom and Smith.

On Foreign Affairs—Mr. Callahan in place of Mr. Fowler.

On the District of Columbia—Wm. Preston in place of Mr. Outlaw.

On the Judiciary—Mr. Outlaw in place of Mr. Marshall.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Letcher and McQueen in place of Stanton (Ky.) and Ransom.

On Public Expenditures—Mr. Davis (Ind.) in place of Andrew Johnson.

On Private Land Claims—Sherard Clemens (Va.) in place of Thompson (Va.)

On Manufactures—Mr. Reed in place of Mr. Thompson, Mass.

On Military Affairs—Mr. Faulkner in place of Mr. Bart.

On Naval Affairs—Mr. Gilman in place of Mr. Andrew.

On Naval Affairs—Mr. Florence in place of Mr. Rusk.

On Invalid Pensions—John Moore in place of Johnson, of Ohio.

On Mileage—Mr. Stephens, of New York, in place of Letcher.

On Engraving—Mr. Jenkins in place of Mr. Hammond.

On Engraving—Mr. Hays in place of Mr. Stanton (Ky.)

On Motion of Mr. FULLER, (Mo.) the House took up and passed the bill authorizing a register to issue to bark Kate Wheeler, of Maine.

Mr. HOUSTON introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the payment, as compensation of the members for bringing to Washington the votes for President and Vice-President.

The bill having been read twice, Mr. HOUSTON asked that it be put on its passage, remarking that several of the members are already in the city, and that it allows them the usual compensation.

Mr. STEPHENS, (Ga.) inquired what the compensation is.

Mr. HOUSTON replied, twenty-five cents a mile.

Mr. STEPHENS—When was the law passed?

Mr. HOUSTON—In 1848.

Mr. STEPHENS rejoined that it appeared to him double compensation was allowed four years ago.

Mr. HOUSTON explained that the former compensation was then merely restored, it having been previously cut down one-half.

Mr. STEPHENS said that all he wanted was to put the Messengers on an equality.

The bill was passed.

Mr. SCUDDER rose and announced the death of his colleague, Orin Fowler, which took place in this city 31 September last, aged 61 years. He traced at length the history of the deceased, and passed a high eulogium on his public and private character, and in conclusion submitted the usual resolutions of regret, and to wear crepe on the left arm for thirty days, and as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

The Havana Dispatches by the Fulton.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852.

The U. S. steamer Fulton brings dispatches from Consul Sharkey in regard to the imprisonment of Captain Gray and the officers and crew of the ship Lady Suffolk. The contents we have not yet ascertained.

A cabinet meeting was held to-day and it is supposed they had the subject under consideration.

We learn from the officers of the Fulton that Judge Sharkey, and Capt. Hollis of the Cyane, had an interview with the Captain-General in regard to the affair shortly before the Fulton left, and it is thought probable that the accused would be released, there being sufficient evidence that the Lady Suffolk would be engaged in the slave trade—it being beside understood that the Captain-General was privately aiding and abetting the slave trade.

Everything was quiet in Havana. Americans were scarce, and were narrowly watched.

Interesting from the South—General Pillow—Gov. Marce.

The loss of the British bark J. S. De Wolfe—The North Carolina Legislature—Seizure of Manifesto Documents in Havana.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852.

The mail from New-Orleans, as late as due, is to hand.

Gen. Pillow met with a public reception at East Baltimore, Md.

Governor Marce and son arrived at Savannah on Monday on their way to Florida and Havana.

The British bark J. S. De Wolfe, reported ashore at St. Catharines' Island has proved a total loss. The passengers and crew had arrived at Savannah. The vessel was owned at St. John's, and was insured with the Commercial Union Insurance Co. of London.

The North Carolina Legislature had another ballot for U. S. Senator on Monday. The vote stood: Rayner, 718; Dobbin, 246; Scattergood, 7. Rayner consequently lacked two votes only of election. Much excitement ensued.

A letter from Havana in the New-Orleans Crescent states that a number of manifesto documents from New-York have been seized by the Government. The documents advised peaceable people to stay at home and mind their own business, in which they would be protected during the approaching invasion.

It is said that about 4,000 African slaves have been landed in Cuba, since Canaleto was appointed Captain-General.

Another Terrific Storm on Lake Erie—Disasters, &c.

BEAUFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

A terrific storm prevailed last night on the Lake. The steamer Baltic which left here for Detroit last night was seen early this morning laboring in the trough of the sea. When off Beaufort she got in the trough and could not turn, and had to back all the way down to the river.

For several hours she lay unable to move, and much excitement existed here, there being no boat to send to her aid. She got in about noon, with her cabin torn to pieces, guards smashed, and much other damage.

The brig Concord, which left here last night, was caught in the storm and ran back to port, having lost two locomotives intended for the Rock Island Railroad. The brig sustained some damage, but got in safely.

The vessels out must have been in great danger, and the wind still high.

The Western Telegraph lines are down. We are consequently without intelligence from along the shore.

South Carolina Legislature—Mayor of Savannah.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852.

The Committee appointed by the House has reported adversely to the Telegraph bill.

T. W. Glover, Clerk of the House has been elected Judge vice Evans the new Senator.

Richard Wayne has been elected Mayor of Savannah.

Snow Storms in Nova Scotia—Loss of the British Brig Ottomian.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852.

By the Halifax papers we notice that heavy falls of snow have taken place there and in various parts of the Province. So violent was the storm on the 21st ult., that the telegraph line between Amherst and St. John's, a distance of only 9 miles, was broken in sixty places.

Snow has fallen to the depth of four feet on a level in Pictou, seriously retarding the mails.

The British Brig Ottomian, Pike, from St. John's, N. F., for Boston with a full cargo of oil, fish, &c., has been lost on Sable Island. Particulars are given. Cargo insured abroad.

Award of the Contract for Supplying the Public Printing Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852.

Mr. Towers, the superintendent of the public printing, has to-day accepted the proposal of Henry T. Badger & Co. of New York, for furnishing paper for the public printing, for the year commencing on the 1st inst. for the first three classes, he being the lowest bidder. The following are the terms: Class one, 60 per cent; class two, 80 per cent; class three, 100 per cent. The contract is for \$100,000. Class four has not yet been decided.

Departure of the America for Liverpool.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852.

The royal mail steamship America, sailed at noon to-day, with 51 passengers for Liverpool and other British ports. She takes out \$25,000 in American gold.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

St. John, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 12 P. M.

We have no intelligence of the steamer Niagara having reached Halifax. The line has been broken between St. John, N. B., and Amherst, N. S.; but an Express has been in readiness to take the news to St. John. A dispatch from Amherst, dated Dec. 6, says that the Niagara could have arrived on account of this break. A dispatch just received from St. John says there is no prospect of the steamer to-night.

Conviction for Murder.

PROVINCETOWN, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852.

David Jewell, who, with two others, assassinated and killed Samuel Mitchell in the street, on the 5th of July, was convicted to-day of murder in the first degree.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852.

A man named Woods was killed last night on the Morris Canal Railroad, near Germantown. His body was found on the track this morning, and he is supposed to have been lying on the road when the accident happened.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852.

We have no mail north of Richmond to-night. Some \$3,000 worth of dry goods, belonging to several wholesale dealers, were recovered to-day from Thomas Hanberry, the keeper of a second-hand store on Harrison-st., by whom they had been stolen. The goods were brought from Philadelphia in the propeller line and deposited on the wharf, whence four cases were removed by a negro drayman employed by Hanberry. The police got on the track and seized the goods, which have since been identified by the owners. Hanberry and the drayman have been both arrested and committed.

Marine Disasters.